

Belgian Clippings

1919

From Nyssens

October 5th, 1919.

Queen Elisabeth yesterday was made an honorary member of The American Numismatic Society - the first woman to be elected to that distinction.

At the reception in the Public Library representatives of the society presented the Queen with one of the honorary membership medals, which had been struck in gold especially for the occasion. King Albert has been an Honorary Member of the Society for several years. The Belgian Ambassador to Washington also is a member.

The medal given to the Queen is three inches in diameter. It is the work of the American sculptor Cutler Berghum.

The medal was presented by a committee composed of Edward T. Newell, President of the Numismatic Society; Howland Wood, John Reilly, Dr. George T. Kuntz and S. P. Lee.

IAN KING SEES TY BY AIRPLANE

(Continued from First Page.)

At 8 o'clock and hurried down they had arranged for him to the Columbia Yacht Club land North River end of Eighty-third and take a trip in a seaplane. The King was so interested in having soared many times various battle fronts during and once escaping in a wild or a crazy Fokker circus that upon him while he was flying across sector.

Followed by Lieut.-Gen. Col. Tilkens and Count D'Oult appeared at the door that Mike asked and asked for their car. The King was so interested in having soared many times various battle fronts during and once escaping in a wild or a crazy Fokker circus that upon him while he was flying across sector.

ian Lamb Has Honor.

Frank Lamb of the Navy Air Corps, the pilot who had the honor of taking the King up, Ensign Paul Chief Mechanic W. L. Carleton and W. E. Smith manned the plane. The King, Count D'Oult, Major Hoffman of the United States Air Corps, and the other officers clambered into the seaplane and off they went.

At 8:30 and the plane had to fly to 8:30 when they took off on a straight incline to an airfield. The King was so interested in having soared many times various battle fronts during and once escaping in a wild or a crazy Fokker circus that upon him while he was flying across sector.

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tered the war. The King was introduced to men who virtually control all of the great financial centres of the city, the greatest of our merchants and many prominent lawyers and journalists.

Before the luncheon the King conferred upon P. Cunliffe-Owen the decoration of officer of the Order of the Crown. Mr. Cunliffe-Owen has for many years been a friend of the Belgian royal family.

At the conclusion of the luncheon Mr. Hemphill spoke briefly, saying that America appreciated having the King and Queen here and that America would try to express in practical manner her love and esteem for Belgium. To which the King replied:

"In rising to respond to your gracious words I wish that it were in my power to make you feel the emotion that will move me to express to you what I have at last been able to bear to this city of New York and to the eminent citizens who have devoted themselves to the work for the Commission for Relief in Belgium, a testimony of the sentiments of gratitude of a whole people that they have saved from famine."

"That Belgium was able to resist for four years the frightful morale oppression of the enemy is in great part due to the fact that she was not wholly abandoned by mankind and because she knew that there was somewhere in the world a powerful nation that was interesting itself in her unhappy fate."

The King said that the Commission for Relief will always be pronounced with gratitude in the homes of the rich as well as in the homes of the poor. I regret that Mr. Hoover could not be present to-day. We are glad to meet to-day the sentiments that I express to you here, should have liked especially to associate the name of this great friend of the Belgian nation."

"Thanks to you, gentlemen, Belgium did not perish. And now she asks to be able to labor to continue to merit the gratitude of the world. Before the war she occupied the fifth. She is applying all of her energy to the work of her economic reconstitution and is trying to do so by labor to continue to merit that sympathy which the great American nation vouchsafed her in her misfortunes."

During all his stops and rapid motorings the King and the Prince were photographed, cheered, saluted and told what excellent persons they were in all of America's sundry methods of letting folks know that they are approved. It must have puzzled the King considerably to be told that he was "the one of the Y. W. C. A. America was "With him like a heavy cloud," but a raucous voiced individual set himself on record in just those words when the King emerged from the Aquarium.

Advice From an Enthusiast.

"Stick to 'em, ole kid!" bawled this enthusiast. "We're wit ya like a heavy cloud, but don't let any one kid ya outa yer rights."

The King looked a bit baffled, but decided to listen. His well wisher whispered, followed by a cop, and murmuring: "Some sweet guy. Some sweet guy. There wit 'er wallow and gwin' strong at 'er finish. Some guy."

The Queen, who wished to avoid the crowds, in the morning she gave audience to members of the Y. W. C. A. international Conference of Women Physicians. Dr. Anna Brown, head of the social morality department of the Y. W. C. A. and Dr. Katherine Bement Davis, presented the delegates to her Majesty. The Queen said that she regretted that Belgium's delegate to the international conference was unavoidably prevented from participating in the meetings. She praised the work of the women physicians and spoke warmly of their work in the army campments.

The Queen had intended visiting Belmont Park, but suddenly changed to the Rockefeller Institute Hospital. She walked from ward to ward, talking to many patients and showing that her knowledge of medicine and surgery needed no amendments.

Wanamaker Gives Dinner.

King Albert left the Waldorf-Astoria just before 6 o'clock with Prince Leopold

the evening. The guests at the dinner included A. N. Cantor, Major-General Thomas H. Barry, Mortimer Schiff, Alton B. Parker, District Attorney Edward Swann, Erskine Hewitt, Darwin P. Kingsley, T. Coleman du Pont, Frank A. Munsey, Frank A. Vanderbilt, Albert E. Gallatin, Henry W. Taft, Herbert Harriman, Henry Harriman, James W. Gerard, Ogden Reid, Henry Clew, Job E. Hodges, Charles S. Whitman, Charles Peabody, George W. Wickersham, Cyril Barkley, Horace Harding, George W. Perkins, J. K. Ohl, William C. Rockefeller, Mr. J. Lavelle, Judge Elliot H. Gary, Bishop Charles H. Birch, Paul Couvreur, Prince Reginald Dorch, Charles L. Craig, Henry P. Davison, Rear Admiral James H. Glenison, Frederick Kermochan, Marcel Knecht, Major Ogden L. Mills, Martin Vogen of the Gen. David C. Shanks, John M. Shaw, R. A. C. Smith, Louis Wiley, Col. William E. Wood and Henry A. Wise.

King Albert at the head table sat between Prince Leopold and the Duke of York and Mr. Wanamaker. Breckinridge Long, Third Assistant Secretary of State, sat next to Baron de Marchienne. Prince Leopold sat on the other side of Mr. Wanamaker.

The special train bearing King Albert and his party left the Pennsylvania Station at 12:31 this morning.

KING ALBERT THANKS CITY FOR RECEPTION

Says He Wants to Return in His First Interview.

Newspapermen got their only interview with King Albert as he went aboard his train in the Pennsylvania station last night on his way to Boston. There was no official question asked and that requested him to sum up his impressions of the city. To that he replied:

"I wish to convey through the newspaper on the basis of the splendid reception we have received in your wonderful city and the beautiful sense of sympathy your people have shown for our country. We have all been impressed with what we have seen and heard. I wish to thank the newspaper for their sympathetic reception."

He expressed the hope that the royal party after their tour of the country had ended.

BOSTON BEANS AWAIT KING.

Will Be Served in Golden Pots to Visiting Rulers.

BOSTON, Oct. 4.—Beans, baked Boston style and served in golden pots, were on the menu for the splendid luncheon to be tendered King Albert and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium here to-morrow. Two gold pots have been made for the occasion and will be presented the royal party after the luncheon. They were fashioned after the ordinary bean pot and are about six inches in height and eight inches in diameter.

NEW YORKERS IN LENOX.

Colonists Give Dinner Parties for Week End Guests.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.
LENOX, Mass., Oct. 4.—Several New Yorkers are being entertained here over the week end. Mrs. William D. Sloane gave a dinner this evening at Elm Court for Mr. and Mrs. Albert Gallatin, Col. Charles Haydon and Frederick H. Betts. Mr. and Mrs. David T. Dane entertained several cottagers and their guests at dinner to-day at Birchwood. Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Pierce also gave a dinner.

Mr. and Mrs. Col. and Mrs. Newbold Morris entertained at dinner this evening for the Rev. Frederick Warren Beckman of the Episcopal Church.

KING SURPRISES AMERICAN LEGION

Enters Madison Square Garden

Unannounced During
Big Meeting.

MANY CHEERS GREET HIM

Refuses to Make Speech, How-
ever, Despite Insistent
Calls of Big Crowd.

If ever a monarch felt like breaking the fetters of convention and addressing a multitude informally and unannounced such must have been King Albert's temptation in Madison Square Garden last night when the good old Yankee mob cry, "Speech! Speech!" assailed him from many of the 9,000 throats which acclaimed him at a meeting of the American Legion. But regrettably must be recorded that he resisted to the end; there was much speech in the course of the evening, but none of it was his.

The King, the Crown Prince, their attendants and official welcome—a large party—foiled everybody in the place and manner of their entrance. Beneath the stage, guarding the Twenty-seventh street portal, where the noblesse kept clear the doorway and passage and a space in front of the platform. For an hour all eyes were focused on this court. Then, while George Brokaw, chairman of the American Legion's New York organization, was speaking beneath a sounding board on the platform, far down the Garden, near the Madison avenue main entrance, a woman suddenly screamed, "The King is here."

Audience Waves Flags.

The 9,000, who had been sitting quietly, clattered up and stood on their chairs, each waving an American flag. The noise they made was certainly plentiful as if unorganized. Keith's Boys Band had intended to be saluting with "La Brabanconne" at the moment of the royal advent, but he came so unexpectedly that "Try Always Blowing Bubbles" or some other air wherever they had regaled the crowd in the preliminaries was on their music racks, and the King had almost reached the stage before they made it possible to launch the national anthem of Belgium.

King Albert advanced down the aisle with Rodman Wanamaker, chairman of the Mayor's committee, at his side. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, accompanied the Prince. Queen Elizabeth was not present. Anxious looking secret service men stepped fore and aft. Whatever the King thought of the tumult he gave no sign. His head was a little lowered, and he smiled a little as he constantly glanced from one side to the other as if to lose none of this new American spectacle. Just before he mounted the stage he shouted, "Three cheers for the King!" which was probably the first time this particular summons had ever been heard in a place that has heard everything else.

And when these had been given and the visitors were in their places a sergeant of marines—Sergeant Lapinski—with four service stripes on his right sleeve and three wound stripes on his left, and who was one of twelve wounded service men acting as guard of honor, waved a crutch over the rail of the platform and sang out in a clear voice "Three cheers for the King of Belgium!"

King Waits for Action

Legion, finished their greetings—Mr. Roosevelt hailing the King as "our distinguished guest; I might say now our fellow citizen—that the crowd began shouting "Speech!" "Speech!" This cry became so insistent that Mr. Compton shouted, "The King will not make a speech. Grand Whitlock, Ambassador to Belgium, who was expected, was unable to come. Miss Sophie Braslau will sing 'The Star Spangled Banner,' and the audience will please remain seated until the royal party has departed."

Even then there were scattered persons who voiced their desire to hear the King, but the band saved the occasion by starting the national anthem. Miss Breslau sang, and thereafter all was quiet while the King and his escort left the building through the door, where they had been expected to enter.

King Typical, Roosevelt Says.

In the course of his address Mr. Roosevelt said: "The King of the Belgians is today typical of what we are all striving for. He has not at the end of all those years of war sat back and sought his rest and quiet. His work, the task in which he has his heart, to which he has consecrated his life, continues without pause. Belgium is to be remade, not on the old lines merely, but a better Belgium, a happier Belgium, an even nobler Belgium. So we also have our task."

The legioners gave Mr. Roosevelt a mighty cheer when he said he hoped they'd all be "in politics," by which he meant he hoped that each of them would participate more actively in the affairs of "the greatest organization on earth, the only 'one big union' we believe in—the United States of America."

A group of rollicking singers, the United States Glee Club, all in sailor's white uniforms, sang most agreeably before the King reached the garden. After the meeting the King said to Col. Francis Le B. Robbins, chairman of the reception committee:

"I am very much gratified with the reception given me by the American Legion."

Albert Sees N. Y. From Flying Boat

Gets Another View From
Woolworth Tower, but
in Both Cases Fog Ob-
scures Many Points

Attends Luncheon
At Bankers' Club

King, Queen and Crown
Prince Also Visit Li-
brary in Day's Tour

King Albert tried hard yesterday to see New York from aloft. First he went up in a hydroairplane. Next he went to the top of the Woolworth Building, and in the afternoon, just before sitting down to luncheon at the Bankers' Club, he peered over the coping of the Equitable Building. Each effort to get a bird's eye view of the city was partially foiled by the fog.

The King and Queen, and Prince Leopold were to have started for Boston at midnight.

The luncheon at the Bankers' Club was given by the Commission for Relief in Belgium, and it was there that King Albert accomplished one of the big objects of the Belgian royal family's visit to America. He personally thanked, in the name of his people, the leaders of these Americans, who sent food and clothing to Belgium, when the inhabitants were starving in the clutch of the German invader.

King Albert voiced his regret that Herbert Hoover, who directed the work overseas, could not be present yesterday.

King Albert's Speech

"I wish it were in my power," His Majesty said, "to make you feel the emotion that will move all Belgians when they learn that I have at last been able to bear to the City of New York and to the eminent citizens who have devoted themselves to the work for the Commission for Relief in Belgium, a testimony of

the sentiments of gratitude of a whole people that they have saved from famine.

"That Belgium was able to resist for four years the frightful moral oppression of the enemy is in great part due to the fact that she was not wholly abandoned by mankind, and because she knew that there was somewhere in the world a powerful nation that was interesting itself in her unhappy fate.

"In Belgium, the name of the Commission for Relief will always be pronounced with gratitude in the homes of the rich, as well as in the homes of the poor. I regret that Mr. Hoover could not be present today. With the sentiments that I express to you here I should have liked especially to associate the name of this great friend of the Belgian nation.

"Thanks to you gentlemen, Belgium did not perish, and now she asks to be able to resume her place among the producing nations of the world. She is applying all her energy to the work of her economic reconstruction and is trying by her labor to continue to merit that sympathy which the great American nation vouchsafed her in her misfortunes."

Guests at Luncheon

Alexander Hemphill presided at the luncheon, and among those present were General Thomas H. Barry, commander of the Eastern Department; former Ambassador to Germany, James W. Gerard; Charles Evans Hughes, Daniel W. Lamont, Brand Whitlock, Rodman Wanamaker, George F. Baker, William Fellowes Morgan, George T. Wilson, Dr. William T. Manning, Bishop Charles S. Burch, Nicholas Murray Butler, Henry L. Stimson, A. Barton Hepburn, Frank A. Vanderlip and Henry Clews.

It was a busy day for their majesties and his royal highness the prince. It was only a little after 8 o'clock in the morning when the King left the Waldorf-Astoria. He was accompanied by Lieutenant Commander Thomas B. Hasler, aid to Rear Admiral James H. Glennon, commandant of the Third Naval District; General Baron Jacques, Colonel Tilkens and Count Guy d'Oultremont. They went in motor cars to the Columbia Yacht Club, at the foot of West Eighty-sixth Street, where Ensign Frank Lamb was busy tuning up a Martin hydro-airplane bomber.

Into the Cockpit

The King and the members of his staff climbed into the cockpit after being introduced to Ensign Lamb and his crew. Ensign Paul W. Carter went along as second pilot, and in addition there were Chief Mechanic W. L. Careleton and Mechanic W. E. Smith.

At the conclusion of the flight the King decorated Ensign Lamb with the Order of Leopold. Afterward Mr. Lamb said the King had pronounced the Martin bomber the best of the type he ever had seen.

They flew a zig-zag course over Manhattan for thirty minutes, then alighted on the river at the starting point, and the King returned to the Waldorf.

Shortly after 10 o'clock the King, with Prince Leopold and most of the entourage, left the hotel again and were driven to the Woolworth Building. They found on arriving that a large crowd had collected in front of the skyscraper, and the King saluted repeatedly in response to cheers.

The royal party was ushered into an elevator operated by John McDonald, who had last seen the King when he was fighting in Flanders with a ma-

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Gives and Receives Medals.

The King pinned a few decorations on the breasts of prominent persons at the reception, but if he hoped to lighten his cargo by so doing he was foiled, for prominent persons and organizations presented to him fully as many decorations as he gave away. Lieut. Cornelius W. Willemse, a detective in the New York Police Department, was the recipient of the Medal of the Order of the Crown from his Majesty—the Lieutenant is Belgian born, and was assigned by the Police Commissioner to act as bodyguard to the royal party—and then his Majesty pinned the medal of Grand Officer of the Order of Leopold on the breast of Rodman Wanamaker and thanked him for having sent to Belgium the first two ships that carried American relief. The nicest medal the King received was that of the American Numismatic Society, presented to him by Edward T. Newell, president of the organization, who was supported by Howland Wood, S. P. Noe and George F. Kunz.

Myron T. Herrick, former Ambassador to France, greeted the King and Queen, who paused to talk with him, and Robert T. Underwood, Dr. E. W. Buckley of St. Paul, representing the Knights of Columbus; Major William M. Wright, who was with one of the first American army corps to reach Belgium (the King gave him a decoration yesterday the minute he clapped eyes on him), and Herbert L. Pratt, George Perkins, William M. Kingsley, William Fellowes Morgan and Michael S. Hogan of the Knights of Columbus were others who were among those present. Mrs. August Belmont likewise managed to shake hands with Albert and Elizabeth, though she had to grab a policeman's arm and argue with him eloquently before she got through the mob to do it.

Go to the Museum.

At 4:50 o'clock, with their knowledge of New York crowds enlarged by several chapters, the Belgian visitors escaped from the library, and in a stream of red, black and yellow and army gray flashed up Fifth avenue and

King and Queen of Belgians Sail To-day for America; In Case of European War, Belgium Will Act as in 1914

Albert I. Visited United States in 1898—Circumstances of That Trip Are Recalled in Series of Interesting Anecdotes.

(SPECIAL TO THE HERALD.)

BRUSSELS, Sunday.—The King and Queen of the Belgians, accompanied by Prince Leopold, leave the capital by special train to-morrow morning for Ostend, where they will embark in the George Washington for their visit to America.

King Albert has granted audiences to American and British newspaper correspondents at the Royal residence at Laeken; he told his hearers of his great pleasure to visit a country which has done so much for the Belgian people. The journey has for its purpose first to express thanks to Americans for their generous aid and at same time to return the visit paid to Brussels by President Wilson.

The King also referred to Belgian relations with Germany and to the hatred which must remain after all the Germans have done to Belgium, who is now busy repairing her ruins. In this connection the King referred to the credits necessary to re-establish a normal rate of exchange. He also discussed the League of Nations, declaring that the success will depend on the spirit of the nations entering it.

The King was asked this question: "If war should again threaten Europe, would the Belgians act as in 1914?" He replied: "There is no doubt of it, no doubt at all."

The reason why the Royal party does not sail from Antwerp is that this port is so near the Dutch frontier that etiquette would compel Queen Wilhelmina to send a deputation to salute the King. The present strained relations between the two countries render such an exchange of courtesies undesirable.

Striking Contrast.

Nothing is so striking as the contrast presented by the circumstances of the voyage across the Atlantic of Albert I. from March to June, 1898, and those which will surround the journey which begins to-morrow. In an indirect way, I have been able to inquire into the recollections of the King and here is the antithesis which they invoke:—

In 1898 the nephew of King Leopold II. was a bachelor, twenty-four years old, timid heir-presumptive of a throne which was then considered in the world as an almost negligible quan-



After a decade later (December, 1902). He was going to the United States with the approval of Leopold II., but without invitation and without official mandate, as a student curious about the practical aspects of American life, and with the sole escort of his aide-de-camp and mentor, Colonel (to-day General) Jungbluth, and a physician, Dr. Melles.

He took his passage, with vulgar mortals, to Southampton, on a steamship common to everybody; and what a steamship! A big German transatlantic liner, bearing a name then universally respected and dreaded, now universally discredited and execrated, the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse!

Scarcely had he landed in New York, than he began to breathe an atmosphere of fever and war, for the diplomatic conflict arising out of the explosion of the Maine was at its height, and during his sojourn in America was going to extend into an armed conflict in which Major-General Merritt, sent by the President of the United States to meet Prince Albert in the Hudson River, was to distinguish himself by the occupation of Manila. And the President, who was about to do the honors of the White House to the young Belgian Heir to the Throne was named McKinley and was predestined to the tragic fate of Lincoln and Garfield.

To-day.

It is a King of the Belgians, with a still youthful face, but matured by the most terrible trials imaginable, who sails for America to-morrow, in the glory of a prestige of loyalty and heroism to which Wilhelm der Grosse in person was never able to pretend, even in the epoch of his bluntness. He is about to cross the Atlantic in a ship bearing the ever-blessed name of George Washington, escorted by three corvette boats, and chartered by the President of the United States expressly for him, for his admirable companion Queen Elizabeth and his elder son, Prince Leopold, in his turn heir-apparent of the Belgian Crown—only yesterday a crown of thorns. And they are accompanied by quite a small Court: Comtesse Chislaine de Caran-Chimay, Lady of Honor of the Queen; Lieut.-General Baron Jacques, one of the most magnificent soldiers of the great war; Colonel Guy d'Oultremont, Adjutant of the Court; M. Max Léo Gérard, the King's secretary; Lieutenant R. Goffinet, his aide; M. Charles Graux, son of a former Minister of Leopold II., the Queen's secretary, and his army surgeon, Lieut.-Colonel Noll.

And the America in which Albert I. will land in a few days will no longer be an America preparing for a modest war with a second-class Power, but a new America which is sheathing her sword, still quivering after taking part in the greatest war of all time, and after doubly dominating in the battlefield and in the diplomatic arena. What a prodigious metamorphosis of the visitor and of the Great Republic which he is about to visit after a lapse of twenty-one years!

What will the King find again there of his impressions of 1893? They were the impressions of a tourist who circulated incognito almost everywhere, mingling with

with Kodak in hand, which collection of snapshots of Americans which he still of snapshots of Americans which he still

the most bourgeois of borrowed names, at first under that of "Williams," which he was obliged to drop forthwith, for there were four other Williams in the first establishment in which he took rooms.

Many Incidents.

That first American tour, which took in New York, Washington, Boston and Philadelphia, Florida, Texas, California, Louisiana and Canada, was marked by many pleasant or dramatic incidents, which the faithful memory of Albert I. has retained. President McKinley's face struck the prince sharply, so much did it evoke the mask of Napoleon I., and the reception he had at the White House seemed to him, he said, "more royal than republican by its sumptuousness, and more republican than royal by its affability."

He was deeply stirred, while going through the laboratories of the great electrician Tesla, by the marvels realized by the young savant and by the daring of his dreams, one of which at that moment was to drive the machines of the approaching Paris Exhibition (1900) by the water-power of Niagara Falls! At the Philadelphia shipyards, he was present at the launching, for Japan, of a formidable "dreadnought" destined to figure seven years later in the Russo-Japanese war; and at the Baldwin works he saw the last bolts tightened of the seventh of the locomotives constructed in one day by these new forges of Vulcan.

While at the Girard Military College, this speech, which he has never forgotten, was made to him: "You saw, Monseigneur, yesterday how in the United States ships and railways are constructed; you see here how men are made."

Thirsting for instruction, he visited everywhere and took note of everything, from the famous pork-packing establishments to the collieries, the gold mines and the universities. Prince Albert donned the classic outfit of a diver in order to pass under the Falls of Niagara. He seized every opportunity to converse with the most eminent business men or representatives of public opinion.

Inheritor of the patriotism and the colonizing spirit of his uncle, he remarked to the directors of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum that they lacked specimens of the indiarubber and ivory products of the Belgian Congo—a gap which he would fill. Likewise, when visiting, near San Francisco, Mrs. Hearst's immense model farm, he inscribed in his notebook a whole series of improvements to be introduced in the agricultural estates of Flanders.

Violent Emotions.

He did not lack violent emotions. Between San Antonio and San Diego he was a witness, and might have been a victim, of a terrible tornado. While crossing the Sierra Nevada his train collided with another and was partly demolished, without, for a wonder, a single person being injured.

On arriving in San Francisco his heart leaped when he learned that war had been declared on Spain and he was obliged to adopt a thousand ruses in order to escape from reporters who absolutely refused to tear from him an opinion on the conflict.

The vigor and coolness of the future Hero-King also had two opportunities

for manifestation in the course of this long Transatlantic perambulation. One day, near Colorado Beach, while taking a boat trip on the Pacific, when a false movement pitched Colonel Jungbluth into the sea, the prince, by a wonderful grip, caught him by the collar just as he was about to sink. Another time, when visiting the waterfalls of Spokane, he saw an old man, while attempting to enter a train already in motion, slip and about to roll under the wheels. Leaning over, the prince seized the man by the coat-collar just in time to save him from death and to drag him into his car. But King Albert, ever modest, remembers these incidents no more. It is General Jungbluth who recalls them.

Albert I. counts on drawing a practical advantage from his present journey, not only by demonstrating to America the exact economic situation of Belgium, but also by studying, in order to borrow them for the benefit of Belgium, all the most recent methods of industry and labor organization introduced in the "country of progress."

Queen and Prince.

So far as the Queen and Prince Leopold are concerned, they will discover America. But no more than his Royal father does the heir-apparent, who to-day is seventeen years old, regard this pilgrimage in terra incognita from the point of view of the simple pleasure which his eyes and ears will enjoy. To tell the truth, the Prince takes to the United States a much graver mission than that which his father assumed when, as the twenty-four-year-old heir to the throne, Albert I. for the first time set his foot on the New World. Life has given Prince Leopold a painfully precocious experience. He was scarcely seven years old when the death of Leopold II. tore him from a peaceful, almost bourgeois, life in order to give him a vision of the awful summit to which he must climb one day. I can see him still sitting beside the Queen and his young brother in the Royal tribune of the Chamber of Representatives, while his father, suddenly called to the inheritance of Leopold II., was delivering his first speech from the Throne.

War's Horrors.

And then it was the frightful war, and with the picture of the crushing paternal and even maternal responsibilities, came the tableau of burning cities, of the retreating armies of the kingdom reduced on the Yser to a strip of land, to a narrow heap of dunes, and later, almost in the triumph, the anguish which haunts the Head of the State and the eventual inheritor of his heavy charge in a world upheaved, a world still troubled by all the horrors of yesterday, the disarray of to-day and the uncertainties of to-morrow.

Never has so handsome a prince as this little Duke of Brabant been brought up at such a school of adversity and the unknown. Endowed already with a deeply reflective spirit and seriously attentive to all the spectacles of life and to all their lessons, Prince Leopold, as soon as President Wilson had invited the Belgian Royal Family to visit the United States, spontaneously got his father to inform him of all his recollections of 1898 and about all that it is necessary to know before going for the first time

to America, in order to discover it in the most modern sense of the word.

In reality the young prince is about to pursue another education in the United States by the will of his august parents and by his own will. Only no one over there can pretend to teach him, as was the case with his father at the college in 1893, "how men are made." He knows it only too well who, at the age of fourteen years and a half, in the heart of a universal tempest, which threatened to carry away his country and his future throne, was already going through military drill in khaki in the marshes of the Yser under the rain of shells and in the reflections of burning towns.

BELGIAN KING HERE; U. S. TO HONOR HERO

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representatives of various war welfare organizations in the exhibition room of the New York Public Library and in the evening the King will attend the mass meeting of the American Legion in Madison Square Garden.

Queen to Visit Hospitals.

Queen Elizabeth and her lady in waiting, escorted by Mrs. Hyland, Mrs. Whitlock, wife of the Ambassador, and Baroness de Cartier de Marchienne, wife of the Belgian Ambassador, will visit hospitals in which are children and wounded soldiers.

Besides the King and Queen and Prince Leopold the royal party includes the Belgian Ambassador, Baron de Cartier de Marchienne; the Countess Chislaine de Caraman-Chimay, lady in waiting to her Majesty; Lieut.-Gen. Baron Jacques, Commander of the Third Division of the army; Col. Tilkens of the Belgian General Staff, aide-de-camp to his Majesty; Major of Artillery Count Guy d'Oultremont, adjutant of the Court; Max Leo Gerard, secretary to his Majesty; Charles Graux, secretary to her Majesty; Lieut. of Cavalry Goffinet, officer of ordnance to his Majesty; Lieut.-Col. Nolf, physician to their Majesties, and Pol Le Tellier, secretary of the Belgian Embassy.

The following Government officials will accompany them on their journey: Brand Whitlock and Mrs. Whitlock, Major-Gen. William M. Wright, Rear Admiral Andrew T. Long, Jefferson Caffrey, secretary of Embassy of the United States, and Col. Patterson, aide to Major-Gen. Wright.

The State Department announced yesterday the following itinerary for the tour of the royal visitors:

Leave New York October 5, arrive Boston October 5; leave Boston October 6, arrive Niagara Falls October 6; leave Buffalo October 6, arrive Moline October 7; leave Davenport, Iowa, October 7, arrive St. Paul October 8; leave Minneapolis October 8, arrive Spokane October 10; leave Spokane October 10, arrive Mary Hill October 11; leave Mary Hill October 12, arrive Portland October 12; leave Portland October 12, arrive San Francisco October 14; leave San Francisco October 14, arrive El Portal October 15; leave El Portal October 15, arrive Grand Canyon October 17; leave Grand Canyon October 17, arrive Albuquerque October 18; leave Albuquerque October 18, arrive Kansas City October 19; leave Kansas City October 19, arrive Omaha October 20; leave Omaha October 20, arrive St. Louis October 21; leave St. Louis October 21, arrive Springfield October 21; leave Springfield October 21, arrive Cincinnati October 22; arrive Pittsburgh October 23; leave Pittsburgh October 23; arrive South Bethlehem October 24; leave South Bethlehem October 24; arrive Philadelphia October 24; leave Philadelphia October 24, arrive Washington October 24.

END TO REPLACE

Real Welcome To-morrow.

Representatives of the Mayor's Committee of Welcome will go down the bay to meet the George Washington this morning and several vessels of the municipal fleet will escort the transport from Quarantine to the Hoboken pier, but the official greeting of the city will take place to-morrow. At 11:30 to-morrow morning the royal party will be taken in automobiles to one of the North River piers, whence they will proceed by boat to the Battery. A guard of honor composed of two companies of regular infantry, two companies of seamen and two companies of marines will give the honors due a visiting sovereign at Pier A, and the Mayor's committee will escort the King and Queen and their attendants to the City Hall by way of Broadway and Park Row.

At the City Hall Mayor Hylan will extend the freedom of the city to the royal couple and the King will make a brief address in reply. The King and Queen, accompanied by the members of the Mayor's committee and the guard of honor, will then return to the Waldorf. The guard of honor will be under the command of Major-General Barry, commanding the Department of the East, and Rear Admiral Clemson, commanding the Third Naval district.

On Friday afternoon the royal party will see 50,000 school children in Central Park and in the evening they will attend a gala performance at the Hippodrome.

Saturday's programme includes visits to the Woolworth Building, the Stock Exchange and the Produce Exchange by the King, and luncheon at the Bankers Club as the guest of the Committee for Relief in Belgium. In the afternoon the royal couple will receive the rep-

Continued on Ninth Page.

BELGIAN KING WHISKED OVER CITY BY PLANE

Takes Low Flight and Later
Seeks View From Wool-
worth Building.

HE SEES BILLION IN GOLD

Speaks at Bankers Club—
Queen Elizabeth Also Has
Busy Day.

The King of the Belgians left New York city without saying just what his sensations were. But it is a pretty safe guess that his feelings were akin to those of the man who had just completed his first trip through one of those trick pliers at Coney Island where everything short of instant death happens to him and he is finally expelled upon the beach through a tube.

The King has seen New York after the manner of the American tourist who does Paris in forty-eight hours. He was whisked up and down around the city yesterday in a seaplane. He was hoisted to the top of the Woolworth Building. He was hurried through the Stock Exchange and the Produce Exchange and down Broad street, where the curb brokers pulled out an extra stop and spent five minutes lassoing the King with ticker tape, howling weird assurances of friendship and otherwise living up to their reputation of being the noisiest individuals in America. Then he took in the Guaranty Trust Company's great plant, the Chamber of Commerce and the Aquarium.

With the Prince, who accompanied

the King on everything except the air flight, he went to the Sub-Treasury and showed interest in the billion dollars in gold stored there. The Prince hefted \$100,000,000 in ten thousand dollar gold certificates and seemed relieved when Martin Vogel, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, tucked them back in the vaults.

Luncheon at Bankers Club.

From there the father and son went to the Bankers Club and had lunch with a most distinguished gathering of men brought together for the occasion by the Belgian Relief Commission. The King made a brief speech and then he and Prince Leopold motored back to the Waldorf to rejoin Queen Elizabeth, who had spent the morning at the Metropolitan Art Museum and the Rockefeller Foundation Hospital.

The average American woman would have called that a day's work. In fact there are those who would have quit all activity for a week afterward. But the Queen found time to confer with a few women physicians (she is herself a graduate of the Medical School at Leipzig), and all this before luncheon. Later she went over to the Public Library with the King and the Prince and participated in the reception given their Majesties by the War Welfare Workers. This is but a summary of the main points of the day of the visitors. They seemed quite equal to doing much more. Without evincing anything approximating fatigue they wore out several reliefs of reporters and had a number of prominent citizens yearning for carpet slippers and home sweet home.

There was a story around the Waldorf and to be heard in several sections of the city that the abandonment of the tour of the country by the King was not altogether due to President Wilson's illness. Reporters sought verification or denial from Breckinridge Long, Third Assistant Secretary of State, and received the latter.

It is said that the King had not been in total accord with the State Department's schedule; that several things had happened or had not happened to make some of the King's cherished desires possible. It is said, for instance, that the King yearned to do a bit of traveling incognito; that he wanted to travel around the country, but to do so without being bothered with reception committees and the like.

Had Raised No Objection.

Mr. Long said that he did not know what the King's thoughts were but that certainly the King had not raised any objection to anything that has occurred so far and had approved of the schedule and programme before arriving in America. Mr. Long insists that the abandonment of the city to city visit was due solely to the unfortunate illness of President Wilson. Buffalo and Boston being so near by, he said, the King decided that it would be entirely proper to stop at those places.

At any rate, the King is alleged to be rather tired of reporters. At the Bankers Club a detective accosted the newspaper men who had been assigned to a corner in the corridor and said that the King wanted them to get out. It was said most politely and with great diplomacy.

"Sorry, men," said the detective, "but the King is kinda off you. If you don't mind will you please beat it. Any elevator will do."

Anyway, it was a great day for Mike Tulley, who is in charge of that Thirty-third street door of the Waldorf that the King uses to get to his fifty rooms on the third and fourth floors. The King is an early riser. He ate break-

Continued on Twelfth Page.

Albert Sees N. Y. From Flying Boat

Continued from page 1

chine gun battalion. Fog covered the city and there was little to be seen from the top of the building, so that after a short time the party went to a lower floor, signed the visitors' book and then conducted to the twenty-fourth floor, where men and women employees had formed a line leading to the door of the executive offices of the F. W. Woolworth Company. There the King and Prince Leopold met the executive officers, and expressed to them their admiration for the giant structure.

Next Visits a Bank

After that the King spent fifteen minutes in the Irving National Bank, and as the details of the business were explained to him by a proud bank employee, he said: "My! My! It is great."

Soon afterward the string of motor cars started down Broadway, lined on both sides with crowds of people, turned into Wall Street and finally brought up at the Stock Exchange.

The King was met at the door by William H. Remick, president of the Exchange, and after he had been shown through many of the offices, he was taken to the balcony overlooking the floor of the Exchange. As soon as he was espied some broker on the floor called for three cheers, and when these had been given the King thanked them for their courtesy and said his visit to the Exchange had been extremely interesting.

Next they visited the Sub-Treasury, where the King paused to contemplate the bronze statue of George Washington. After twenty minutes at the Sub-Treasury, the party started for the Produce Exchange, passing slowly through the curb market, crowded with men making signals with their fingers like a gathering of excited deaf mutes. This delighted the Prince. Forty policemen marched beside the automobile of the party and forced a passage. The curb brokers stopped long enough to cheer the King, many of them waving the queer hats with which they enable their co-workers in windows high overhead to "spot" them in the crowd.

Meets Many of the Traders

At the Produce Exchange Rodman Wansmaker presented many of the traders to the King and the prince. Edward Flash, the president, told the King of the great admiration of the members of the exchange and all Americans for the fight made by Belgium. In reply the King thanked his hearers for what they had done "to save Belgium from being conquered."

Next the King visited the Chamber of Commerce, where he was received by Alfred Marling, the president, and a reception committee that included Samuel W. Fairchild, William H. Porter, Edmund Dwight, John I. Waterbury, Alexander J. Hemphill, Charles T. Gwynne, Dwight W. Morrow, Alfred C. Bedford and A. Barton Hepburn.

Leaving the Chamber of Commerce, the party visited the Guaranty Trust Company offices, then started for the Battery, where they were conducted through the Aquarium by the director, Dr. Charles Townsend. When the persons who had been wandering about the circular structure discovered that a King was there they forgot they came to look at fish.

King Albert, Photographed in Wall Street



manuscript hall on the first floor when the royal pair arrived, at about half past three. Outside a crowd of fifteen or twenty thousand people filled the library plaza and the sidewalks adjoining. Only persons with tickets were allowed inside the building, but apparently these had been distributed generously.

Each organization had a group of five or ten representatives, to whom the King and Queen were introduced, and to whom they expressed the thanks of the Belgian people for their help

during the war. These were the things the royal couple have come to America to say, and these were the people to whom their thanks were chiefly due. From that point of view it was perhaps the crowning moment of their visit, but it lacked in impressiveness because of the crowded quarters. All rank was lost sight of, and chairmen of committees were allowed helplessly aside while mere privates in the ranks found themselves face to face with the Queen and shaking her hand before they knew it.

Queen Elizabeth Wins Way Into Heart of New York

Cheered by Thousands as She Passes Busy Day
Sightseeing; Special Thanks for Doughnut
Girls, Whom She Meets at the Public Library

It was veni, vidi, vici for the Queen of Belgium yesterday. She went freely forth throughout the city by herself in the morning; with King Albert in the afternoon. To-day the people of New York have a tangible idea and a fragrant memory of the humanness of this Queen, of her very ordinary curiosity, of her intense interest in the

dor-Astoria, and for chanted to physicians in world. A trained nurse cine is one of the Queen she discussed various work with the doctor's timine knowledge of Dr. Katharine B. Da about being in Belgi past the Queen's own being run over by the

is an hour all over the self, medics, hobbies, and er of their wing an i profession, told her all and driving and nearly ten of Hel-

Albert Astonished By Some Precautions

At least two members of King Albert's entourage said yesterday that his majesty was astonished at some of the precautions with which he was surrounded. He desires, above all else, to be treated by Americans as they would treat one of their people whom they wished to honor, without any special deference. The State Department has entire charge of the arrangements.

Yesterday, at the Bankers' Club, when the King strolled in after trying to get a look at the city from the roof, W. J. Nye, a Secret Service operative detailed to the State Department, preceded him, crying:

"Heads up! The King is coming!" Whenever the King or the members of his family have motored about the city Nye has been observed clinging to the running board and shouting orders.

At the City Hall on Friday one of the Secret Service operatives, as the King came out of the door, turned to the gathering on the steps, which included several major generals and other men of distinction, including Archbishop Hayes, and shouted:

"Hats off, everybody!" In Brussels, where the King appears on the street, the citizens usually greet him by raising their hats and if he is in civilian clothes he raises his in return; in if uniform he salutes. But in Brussels, as in most Continental cities, the men raise their hats to each other and not to the King alone.

In the Public Library yesterday afternoon Queen Elizabeth saw that a young woman was endeavoring to make a paper silhouette of her, using a small pair of scissors and some black paper. The Queen paused and spoke to the girl, then held a pose so that she could finish her work. Up rushed Mr. Nye and interposed a shoulder between the artist and her royal model and said:

"We mustn't let the royal party become separated."

Then, with outspread arms, he ushered the Queen toward the King.

themselves hoarse at their first sight of a real, live Queen. "She said she had a delightful time going through the institute. She is of a most scientific type of mind, and is particularly interested in the laboratories and equipment."

Invitation to Airplane Ride

After luncheon the Queen received an invitation dropped straight from the clouds. Mlee. Jane Hervieu, the French aviatrix, who came to this country to open a flying school for young women and who has done much flying over Paris, dropped over the Waldorf-Astoria and crisscrossed a great bunch of flowers with a letter addressed to the Queen, inviting her to make an airplane flight over the city. The bouquet, which was composed of American beauty roses, chrysanthemums and orchids, was attached to a small parachute flying a Belgian flag.

Discarding her vivid autumnal costume, the Queen came forth in gray afternoon beautifully gown in gray and nearly ten of Hel-

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Discarding her vivid autumnal costume, the Queen came forth in the afternoon beautifully gowned in gray tulle, with a gray panne velvet cloak and a little gray silk turban. A

Queen Greets New York School Children



Sunniest smile of Elizabeth of Belgium reserved for the youngsters gathered in Central Park to do her honor.

sented with a medal by Edward T. Newell, president of the American Numismatic Society. On the presentation committee were E. John Reilly, Howland Wood, S. P. Noe and George F. Kuntz.

Effective Curb on Rent Gougers, Aim Of New Ordinance

Measure To Be Introduced Tuesday to Put Lessees of Tenements Under Control of the License Bureau

An ordinance aimed at rent profiteers and having the support of the Mayor's Committee on Rent Profiteering will be introduced at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen Tuesday by Alderman Clarence Y. Palitz, of The Bronx.

"Ninety per cent of the present abuses by landlords will be impossible if this measure becomes law."

tenement intended within the term this ordinance.

"The Commissioners of Licenses, the approval of the Health Commissioner of the City of New York, shall lie in his discretion, such lessees of tenements as shall have complied with rules and regulations laid down by Board of Aldermen and further such rules and regulations to be subject at all times to amendment by Board of Aldermen. The annual license fee for such tenement shall be \$25, and \$10 additional for each additional tenement the said see may lease.

"Each tenement lessee in the City of New York shall, on or before November 1 of each year, procure a license in accordance with the provisions hereof stated.

"The Commissioner of Licenses, after hearing, shall have power to suspend or revoke at any time any license granted in accordance with this act. Any persons, firm or corporation whose license has been revoked shall be ineligible to procure a new license, at least three years from the date of the revocation of said license by the commissioner."

Mrs. Mitchell Executrix

Appointed by Surogate to administer Husband's Estate